

New York, May 28.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in the British Parliament on the subject of the foreign policy of Great Britain, relate mainly to Spain and Russia. From the speeches of ministers it appears that the interference of England in the contest between the Constitutional and Carlist parties, would still be restricted to the operations of a naval force. The marines on the British squadron are augmented to an unusual number, and the vessels fire upon the Carlist parties whenever they come within the range of their guns. A determined spirit was avowed by all parties to set bounds to the encroachments of Russia, particularly in regard to Turkey.

SPAIN.

The war in Spain continues without decisive advantage to either party.

The latest advices from Madrid say that the cabinet which alike bids defiance to completion or dissolution, was neither increased or diminished. This greatly retards the business of the Chambers, as both are prevented from sitting at the same time, by the want of the power of abiquity in the ministers. Such a curious state of affairs excites no surprise in Spain. To accommodate themselves to what appears to them a necessary state of things, the peers adjourn when the deputies propose to sit and when the peers sit, the deputies vote themselves tired and so take a holiday!

A battalion of 640 men has been sent from England to Santander in Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The Bridegroom Prince landed on the 8th April, and his reception at the Palace immediately afterwards was, it is said, most satisfactory.

SWEDEN.

Our last advices from Stockholm are to the effect, that the Swedish Monarch is fitting out a naval armament, with a view, it is supposed, of uniting with France and England against Russia.

New Orleans, May 23.

TEXAS VICTORIES.

In the schooner Florida, just arrived, came passenger Gen. Samuel Houston, commander-in-chief of the Texian army, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice, being badly wounded. By him we have the official confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna, and also of the battle of April 21st: former accounts are substantially correct. Santa Anna was at Valverde, under a strong guard. The army was left under the command of Rusk, secretary of war, who had been elected by the army Brigadier General. The Texian force had accumulated since the battle to 1800 men, and had endeavored to, and were crossing the Colorado, by rafts and swimming, and were in the utmost confusion—those that escaped having reported that the late battle was fought by 5000 Texans. Col. Burlinson was close to the enemy with 200 cavalry, and they were retreating before him—265 of the Mexicans had surrendered (after burying a piece of cannon) to the Texans. All was panic and confusion in the Mexican army.

Gen. Santa Anna had offered an armistice which had been refused; he had made further offers to acknowledge the independence of Texas, making the Rio Grande the boundary and remaining a hostage until the government of the United States should consent to guarantee the treaty, and it should be approved by the Senate of Mexico?

Texas was considered safe and the war at an end, and the Mexican army would probably be totally destroyed. Gen. Houston had a cane presented him by Santa Anna, and also his saddle. He had been recognized by Gen. Zavala, and hundreds of others had identified him; the Mexican prisoners also shouted when he was brought in "Viva Santa Anna."

On to-morrow we shall be able to give a regular statement on the authority of Gen. Houston himself, who at present is at the residence of Wm. Christie, Esq. where he is anxious to see his friends, and who would have given the particulars, had he not been too much fatigued to attempt doing so on the day of his arrival.

N. O. Bulletin.

Confirmation of the horrid outrages on the person of Mrs. Dickson.—It is with the deepest pain and with feelings of utter shame and mortification, for the honor of our species, that we state from undoubted authority, that the rumored outrages of Santa Anna's officers and soldiers on the person of Mrs. Dickson after the death of her husband, Lieut. D. at the fall of Alamo, are not only true, but of a still more infamous character than has yet been published. It would be shocking to humanity and offensive to all the decencies of society to state in print the particulars of this transaction, which is of only itself sufficient to bring down not only the scorn of very civilized people, but the wrath of an avenging heaven on the heads of the perpetrators.—N. Y. Star.

Among orders issued by Santa and since his capture, translations of which are published in the New Orleans Bulletin is the following.

Excellent Sir: You will immediately order the military command at Goliad to put all the prisoners made at Copana at liberty, and send them forthwith to San Felipe de Austin, and for which purpose your Excellency will dictate such orders as may be conducive to the object.

INDIAN WAR.

Gazette.—Extra. APALACHICOLA, (Florida), Thursday, May 19.

The steamer Georgian, Capt. Glenn, which arrived here on Tuesday last, is the bearer of very serious and alarming intelligence. She left Columbus on Saturday, and proceeded down the river as far as Roanoke, in Stewart county Ga. when she stopped for the purpose of taking in wood

and freight. Before morning they were aroused by the war cry of the Indians, the rapid firing of musketry, and the shrieks of the inhabitants of the village. The boat lost no time in putting off from the shore, and as soon as the steam could be got up, which was pressed by thirsting bacon, and the most inflammable materials into the furnace, she hastened away from the scene of danger. The Indians however pressed down to the river bank, with the evident expectation of capturing her. They fired into her from both banks of the river, and almost every part of her surface shows marks of their bullets, but their evident aim seems to have been at the pilot house and wheel rope; here there balls fell thickest; but fortunately done but little damage.

FROM THE WITHLACOOCHIE.

Col. Wood arrived on Wednesday last from Tallahassee. We learn from him that, before he left Tallahassee, three individuals had arrived there from Capt. Holloman's command, on the Withlacoochee. The accounts they bring from those brave fellows, deserted by our commanders in chief in the very heart of the enemy's country, are well calculated to arouse the feelings of every patriot. It seems they were ordered to this Block house on the 5th of April, and they have subsisted ever since merely upon corn and water! The Indians have given them very little respite; pressing upon them in vast numbers. On one occasion, they were attacked on all sides by not less than one thousand Indians—Capt. Holloman's men returned their fire, with tremendous effect—they pressed upon the Block house in such dense masses, that every shot took effect. After this contest, which terminated so fatally to the Indians, they failed to show themselves for several days. It was during this respite, Holloman undertook to strengthen his defences, between the Block house and the river. But whilst engaged in this duty, he was shot down by the Indians; the balance of the party secured their retreat to the house. This fact showed the besieged that, though the Indians had learned the folly of endeavoring to shoot them through their defences, yet they continued to be strictly observed. After the death of Captain Holloman, the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant —, who is determined, at all hazards, to maintain his position until relieved.

It was to relieve these brave fellows, that the late call for men from this county was made by the Executive of the Territory. Col. Wood received orders to hasten his company forward with all possible despatch. But on his arrival here, and learning the unpleasant intelligence by the boats from the different points on the river above we understand he has concluded to postpone his departure till a despatch can be forwarded to the Governor informing him of our exposed situation here, and the imprudence of calling men abroad to fight, when their presence is absolutely required to guard their own homes. It is expected that the orders to detail men from this Regiment, to serve on the expedition above referred to, will be countermanded.

It is said that the Indians attributing the failure of their attack on this post to witchcraft, have endeavored to break the charm by firing silver bullets.

SAVANNAH, MAY 30.

Latest from the St. Johns.—The steam packet Florida, Capt. Hubbard, arrived here this morning from Picolata via Jacksonville. We learn that a few days since a large force of Indians, (some say 200), appeared near the Fort Micanopy, and fired upon the Fort. A man formerly of Capt. Merchant's company U. S. Artillery, was, it is said, killed and scalped last week near Micanopy. He had been engaged, of late, as a teamster.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Georgia Journal, dated,

"RANDOLPH COUNTY, Tuesday May 19, 1836.

It is truly affecting to see the deserted houses; the great number of poor persons from Irwinton to Fort Gaines, 25 miles apart, leaving their all, and flying, some one way and some another, but mostly to Fort Gaines for safety.

I went from this place to Irwinton last Sunday along the road, all was on the move; I got to the town, all was military movement, and the first Fort built I ever saw: where, a week before, I attended with my family, a very good quarterly meeting, and was much pleased.

While I was gone last Sunday, my wife and Overseer's family attended meeting, but before the meeting closed, such was the alarm that all broke up, and my wife did not return, but left for Fort Gaines, 11 miles below.

I was late last evening in the Fort in Irwinton; no news from the Indians except at Welburn's plantation, out on the Coveyke, where they were about to take his mules and other property, but being discovered, they fled, leaving the property behind.

To-day it is proposed to send scouts further into the Nation, as more troops arrived late on the last evening.

My negroes left the Alabama side Saturday evening, and are now all at this place, I hope in safety, but don't know.

Jones Holloway and my son Josiah, are doing heavy duty in Irwinton. My provisions are all left behind, to the value of 12 or 1500, and such was the haste with which the plantation was left, that the cows and calves were left apart, and pigs in the pen with nothing to eat. My mules are all here, but nothing besides mules and negroes.

Mr. Fort, whose plantation lies on the opposite the Coveyke from mine, left some two or three days before we did; so far as I know, we were the last left the Farm. Mr. Fort passed this place with his negroes yesterday morning, seeking some place of safety in Early county. This gentleman gave \$36,000 for his place, and had a most flattering prospect

for a crop, and had to leave all, with provisions and other valuables to a large amount. I have been among the last to believe there was war in earnest; I now believe it, and think the planting loss must be immense, unless matters are speedily settled, and it will be hard to keep the whites quiet with Indians at their elbow. It appears to me that the Indians are under the belief that they have nothing to do but drive off the whites and repossess the country and that this impression is made by proceedings now having in the nation in some way or other—who is to blame, or whether any person, time may disclose. But that things have been as badly managed as well could have been, none who are acquainted will deny.

This war will afford to horse stealing and negro stealing white men, a fine field of operation, and it is to be feared, they will not neglect it.

A negro girl, belonging to H. S. Smith, Esq. of our town, who was taken, among other negroes, by the Indians last Tuesday, got away on Friday morning, and came home. She reports that about one hundred of the Chehaws, or Oponney's Indians are collected in the 8 mile swamp. They have several negroes, and a great quantity of plunder with them, which they have taken from the settlers.

We learn this morning that a negro man belonging to Paddy Carr, friendly Indian, was shot near this place yesterday evening while driving his master's team. It is extremely hazardous to get out of sight of town on the Alabama side. A few nights since a man and his wife were killed only one mile from the bridge. The old lady was shot down in her cow-pen, while milking.

Capt. Carnes with 130 men, leaves to-day to scour the Upatoi swamp, on this side the river, where Indians were seen yesterday.

Sunday night two negro fellows, belonging to Jas. Daniel, of Hancock co., came in. They were taken by the Hitchatee Indians, at Roanoke the Sunday before. They inform us that the Indians remained at Roanoke only about two hours, and then packed up what goods they could carry off on their ponies, and crossed the river. Since that time they have remained principally in Hatcheehubbie Swamp, 25 miles below Columbus, sending out small parties every day. On Tuesday last, their spies raised an alarm among them by reporting the advance of the whites, when they immediately gathered up their plunder and removed to a more secure part of the swamp. On Friday they sent some of their men to solicit the co-operation of the Uchees in burning the bridge at this place, whilst they should come up on the other side of the town & murder the inhabitants. The Uchees refused to co-operate, through fear of our force. Upon the receipt of their answer, the Hitchatees expressed a good deal of contempt for their neighbors, and swore they would have nothing more to do with them. On Saturday in consequence of the heavy rain, they found it necessary to leave the swamp, and on Sunday they removed all their plunder, &c. to the houses on Dr. Richardson's plantation. Here they remained Sunday night, and might easily have been surprized and taken had our General the power and the disposition to order such a step. They were to remain at Dr. R.'s until Monday, when they would take up their line of march for Florida, carrying with them their plunder, and 60 or 70 negroes, which they have stolen from Col. Gibson, Wm. Flournoy, Lewellin Hudson and others. We are inclined to credit this story in all its particulars—the boys who told it, have the appearance of honest faithful negroes, and needed no questioning to state facts.

Columbus Inquirer, May 21.

Columbus, Ga. May 23.

An Indian youth from the ranks of friendly Indians, was despatched to the nation with a view to discover if possible the number of hostiles, and ascertain if old Ne-ah-mic-co or any of his party, were willing to come in—this youth returned to this place on yesterday, and reports, that he went into the Camp of hostile Indians, which is located about thirty miles from this place on the Big Uchee Creek—that the number there assembled was from 400 to 500—and that he did not see any who were disposed to be friendly. These Indians in their travels had burned every house on both the old and new roads, and destroyed all the property which fell in their way.

A report has reached us, which seems entitled to credit; that the Indians are about sending their women, children, and such plunder as they have stolen from the whites, to Florida, and that when they are rid of these incumbrances they are determined to "fight their death." The Seminoles are now murdering and destroying property near Tallahassee, and we predict that the day is close upon us, when the Creeks and the Seminoles will be found united in a bloody and uncompromising warfare.

Gen. Woodard arrived last evening from Tuskegee, with eight friendly Indians, and eleven white men. He states that there is an encampment at Tuskegee, which can number about 700 friendly Indians, who are perfectly willing to war against the hostiles, provided they can be backed by two or three hundred white men. They wish to be satisfied that the war is a popular measure with the white folks. We hope they may be furnished with ample demonstration. No man, perhaps, can be found so well qualified to head the friendly natives as Gen. Woodard.

"Gov. Clay is at Montgomery very ill, confined to his room. 200 men under the command of Gen. Patterson, were on the eve of leaving Montgomery for the Nation. Alabama will have in the field about 3000 men, in the course of this week. Col. J. B. Hogan is with the Alabama troops, and will be at Fort Mitchell in a few days. Troops are coming in rapidly, and this

evening Maj. Gen. McDougald will take his forces across the River and encamp on the Alabama side."—Augusta Constitutionalist, May 31.

Disposal of the Georgia Militia.—The drafted men from eleven counties have been ordered by the Governor to Columbus. Those from eleven counties more to West Point, and those from five counties to Fort Twigg below Columbus. A draft of every tenth man has also been ordered from four other counties. In addition to which volunteer cavalry companies have been ordered out from eight counties, and volunteer infantry companies from fifteen counties.

From the Columbus Republican Herald of the 31st May, we learn that a half breed Creek with 150 men, all like himself "chocking," for blood, approached within 6 miles of the town on the preceding Sunday night and burned the Uchee bridge; and having crossed the river to the Georgia side, destroyed the houses and property on the plantation of Mr. John Victory, 20 miles below Columbus. A company of Volunteers, which went out in search, failed to find him.

On Sunday evening, says the Herald two Cuseta Chiefs, Cus-eta-had-jo and Al-ka-had-jo, together with seven Indians, and a white man by the name of Bailey, came in from the camp of Ne-ah-mic-co, the head chief of the nation. They were despatched by Ne-ah-mic-co and E-ne-math-la to Columbus, with a view to ascertain in what manner they would be treated by the whites, should they come in. A long consultation was held at head quarters, from which we learned that Ne-ah-mic-co and E-ne-math-la were both anxious to make peace; having, we presume, become alarmed at the large number of troops which the white folks are calling to the frontier.

Generals Scott and Jessup of the army and Gov. Schley of Georgia are all in the neighborhood of Columbus. Head quarters have been removed to Fort Ingersoll on the Alabama side of the river, and the troops had all gone into camp.

The Cherokee Indians exhibit no evidence of hostility.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Session.

SENATE.

May 19.

Mr. Ewing offered a resolution, which was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for more particular information as to the transfer of money from the Western to the Eastern Banks.

Mr. E. alleged that the answer of the Secretary to the former call was evasive and unsatisfactory.

The fortification bill was taken up daily, and considerable time spent upon it, till the 26th, when it finally passed the third reading, 31 to 9.

On the 23d petitions formerly presented from different public meetings praying Congress to adopt measures to recognize the independence of Texas were taken up, and after considerable debate in which several of the most prominent senators engaged, they were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

On the 24th a joint resolution introduced by Mr. King of Alabama to authorize the delivery of rations from the public stores to those who were driven from their homes by the Indians of Alabama, till such relief be no longer necessary, passed three several readings. The Senate resolved to meet in future at 11 o'clock instead of 12.

On the 27th The expunging resolution was taken up on motion of Mr. Benton to enable Mr. Hill, Governor elect of New Hampshire, to read the speech which he had prepared on the subject, before he should leave the Senate. Mr. H. accordingly read his speech.

A bill to regulate the deposits of public money was taken up and discussed daily from the 25th to the 30th but no question was taken: among the speakers were Messrs. Calhoun, Wright, Ewing and Walker. On the 31st Mr. Webster spoke at length on the same subject, after which,

Mr. Calhoun moved to refer the bill to a select committee; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the committee was ordered to consist of nine Senators. The Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, which was ordered to consist of the following Senators:

Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Webster, King, of Alabama, Buchanan, Shepley, Leigh, Hendricks, Ewing, of Ohio.

On the subject the National Intelligencer says,

"We learn that the deliberations of the committee have resulted in the adoption, substantially, of the plan proposed by Mr. WEBSTER on Tuesday, in his amendment for the disposition of the surplus money of the Government, which amendment was as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving—millions, shall be divided among the several States in proportion to their respective amounts of population, as ascertained by the last census, and according to the provision of the second section of the first article of the Constitution; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz. one-half on the first day of April, 1837, one-quarter part on the first day of July, 1837, and the remaining quarter on the first day of October, 1837; and all States which shall receive their several proportions according to the provisions of this act, shall be taken and understood thereby to pledge the public faith of such States to repay the same, or any part thereof, to the United States, whenever Congress shall require the same to be repaid by any act or acts which shall require such payment, ratably, and in equal proportion, from all the States which had received the same."

A bill passed its second reading and was ordered to be engrossed, on the 31st, providing that Congress shall meet on the first Monday in Nov. and that the second session of each Congress shall adjourn on the 2d Monday in May, unless otherwise decided by joint resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ABOLITION REPORT.

Our last report came down to the 18th of May, when the question was on the re-

port of Mr. Pinckney on abolition. On the 19th Mr. Robertson moved to re-commit the report with instructions to report that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia. Upon this motion a debate arose which continued from day to day till the 25th, when Mr. Owens of Georgia moved the previous question which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 109, nays 80. This vote superseded Mr. Robertson's motion and brought up the question on concurring with the resolutions as reported.

On the first resolution Messrs. Glascock and Pickens asked leave to be excused from voting when their names were called, and Mr. Wise without asking to be excused said he should positively refuse to vote. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 182 to 9. The hour for the orders of the day arrived at this stage. On the 26th the subject came up again, when the second resolution, which declares that Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia was adopted, yeas 132, nays 45.

The question of excusing those members from voting who requested it next came up, but before Mr. Glascock had concluded his reasons for wishing to be excused, a motion to proceed to the orders of the day was made and prevailed. On the 27th the time of the House was consumed till half past one o'clock in reading the journals of the preceding day and discussing motions to amend it. Mr. Granger moved to amend the journal by making an entry that on the second resolution he refused to vote, and offered a paper to be recorded stating his reasons, and that he was called to order for so doing—negative. Mr. Adams asked as a favor that it be recorded that he answered to his name, but refused to vote, negative, yeas 55, nays 117. Mr. Lewis moved to enter on the journal that he answered to his name but declined voting on any of the resolutions—Carried. The subject has not since been taken up. The house on motion of Mr. Pinckney ordered 5000 extra copies of the report to be printed.

On the 24th May, Mr. Adams asked leave to introduce two resolutions, one calling on the President for copies of any overtures made to the Government of Mexico for the acquisition of Mexican territory; and the other calling for a copy of any law or decree abolishing slavery in Mexico which may be in the possession of the Executive department. Objection being made, it was moved to suspend the rules to enable Mr. A. to introduce his resolution. Negative yeas 81, nays 68; not two thirds the majority, necessary to suspend a rule.

On May 25, the joint resolution from the House authorizing the distribution of rations among the fugitives from the Alabama Indians, was taken up, and after a long debate on the constitutionality and expediency of such appropriations, it finally passed the first, second and third readings.

The fortification bill, and a bill to reorganize the Post Office Department have both been under consideration two or three days in the House, but no important question taken.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1836.

To Printers.

Wanted at this office as Foreman, an efficient and active printer, who when occasion requires, can do press work or composition. A religious man would be preferred, and none need apply without unquestionable testimonials of good character.

Ten companies of U. S. troops have been ordered by the War Department from the seaboard to Fort Mitchell, Ala. on account of the Indian disturbances.

Gen. Jessup has gone on to the seat of Indian war. A rumor that he was to supersede Gen. Scott is contradicted by the Augusta Courier.

In a letter addressed by Gen. Scott to Capt. Robertson of the Augusta Battalion of Volunteers, he disclaims any intention of disrespect for the Florida Volunteers in using the expression "good troops, (not volunteers,)" which has given so much offence. We copy the following from his letter.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat from the heart, what I have substantially said to the War Department:—

"No man can have for the Volunteers from S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, whom I have had the honor to command, a more cordial esteem than I entertain. There are hundreds and thousands of them, whom I should be most happy to call friends; for I know them to be generally men of high honour, patriotism, intelligence and individual courage."

The money market is said to be easier in New York.

Mr. Jaudan, Cashier of the old U. S. Bank is now in Europe negotiating for specie. Entire confidence is expressed that he will obtain twenty millions of dollars or its equivalent.

A letter from Natchez, dated May 13th, states that a fleet of nine vessels would leave that place next day for Texas, with a fine Steamboat mounting 9 guns and 700 men, and that four of the nine schooners are armed. Gen. Felix Houston had sold his plantation at auction for fifty-six thousand dollars, the proceeds of which he applied to equipping 500 mounted men for Texas.

A Steamboat of 80 horse power is building in Charleston, intended to ply in the harbor of that City, and especially to tow merchant vessels over the bar.

We learn from the Charleston Courier that Mr. D. J. Dowling of that city is about to republish Ramsay's History of South Carolina.

Volunteers for Texas.—About 700 volunteers left Natchez on the 7 ult. for Texas who had collected from different places, and 3 or 400 more were expected soon to follow.

In the Legislature of New York now in session a joint committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message "as relates to the constitutional rights and safety of the States in respect to domestic slavery, made a report concluding with the following resolutions:

1st. That the views and sentiments contained in the late annual message of the Governor of this State, recognizing the constitutional right of the States of the Union, to regulate and control, within their own limits, the relation of master and slave, and to continue or abolish the same as the government of those States may respectively deem consistent with their duty, safety and welfare,—meet the full and cordial concurrence of this Legislature.

2d. That the people of this State, by responding with unexampled unanimity to those views and sentiments, and manifesting their determination to abstain from and to discountenance those political agitators and public discussions of the subject of domestic slavery, which were calculated to produce an exciting, an improper, and a pernicious influence within the limits of other States, have given to the Union stronger guarantees than law could furnish, and rendered present legislation upon the subject by their representatives unnecessary and inexpedient.

3d. That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress; and also a copy to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, with a request that they be submitted to the respective Legislatures thereof.

Five times the usual number of copies of the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted in the Senate, the day after they were reported. We have seen no notice of the action of the lower House upon them.

Gen. Scott has addressed an official letter to the War Department which has been published and from which we quote the following.

"I must again repeat that although I believe 800 or fewer regulars might easily beat the whole of the Seminole Indians, if they would stand, yet at least 3000 of the best troops are required to finish this war."

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On the 24th May a spark from the chimney of a dwelling house set fire to the neighboring drug ware house of N. Lenning & Co. A great part of the contents of the house were burnt. Loss estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000, all covered by insurance. Two or three lives lost by the falling in of the roof.

Effects of an interference with the currency by a "Government" not understanding the subject. NEW YORK, May 23.

Exchange Domestic.—The difficulties of negotiating inland notes and bills are as great as ever. The Banks will collect western notes and in payment give their checks on the Banks west. Checks of this description are sold in the streets at 4 per cent. discount on Cincinnati, and all through the valley of the Mississippi at about the same: at New Orleans, and also west, the difficulties of obtaining eastern funds are very great. Four and six per cent. premium is paid for drafts on New York. It is apparent that there is not half capital enough employed in the purchase of Domestic Exchange. A strong effort is making to induce the United States' Bank to establish an agency here for the purchase of this description of notes; if the plan succeeds, there can be no doubt it would be mutually beneficial for all concerned.

Before the Government undertook to put down the U. S. Bank, exchange from any part of the U. States to another never cost more than from 1 to 2 per cent.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Herald that the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania has established an agency in New York for the sale of foreign and domestic exchange, where from 3 to 5 millions will be employed.

Messrs. Saltmarsh & Co. contractors for carrying the mail, have petitioned Congress on the subject of their property destroyed by the Creek Indians.

There is now in Paris a deputation from a company in England who aim to establish a railroad connection between Paris, Brussels and London.

Gen. Clinch has tendered his resignation. It is stated in the Baltimore Patriot that the President declines accepting the resignation.

The lost mails have been carried by friendly Indians to Tuskegee. The letters had been broken open and the money taken out of those containing it. Drafts were not taken.

Mr. Madison's situation is represented by Dr. Duglison to be precarious.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Cheraw held at the Council Chamber, on the 2d of June, 1836, to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. On motion of Captain Malloy Dr. THOMAS E. POWE, the Intendant, was called to the Chair, and RICHARD PHELAN appointed Secretary. The Chair having stated the object of the meeting, Alexander Graham, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Citizens of Cheraw will celebrate in a becoming manner, the ensuing Anniversary of the independence of our country.

Resolved, That JAMES W. BLAKENEY Esq. be requested to deliver an Oration suitable to the occasion, and that Dr. A. Malloy be requested to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements.

The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Alexander Graham, Charles Powell, Joseph Harvey, John I. Westervelt and L. S. Drake, Esqrs. Adjourned.

RICHARD PHELAN, Secretary.

The New York papers announce the death of the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, our late Minister to France. He died on Monday afternoon, at his seat at Red Hook, after a short illness, induced by drinking cold water, while heated on Sunday.

The American says—"Mr. LIVINGSTON was in his 72d year; and the last time we saw him, not many weeks ago, he talked with all the anticipations and apparent health of a youthful sportsman, about a trotting excursion he was contemplating to Long Island. His summons has been short and sudden for a more fearful journey."

Nat. Intelligencer.

There was frost in the upper part of the city of New York and at New Haven, on the night of the 13th inst.